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ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer of Health

of the

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

1952



SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Chairman of the Health Committee A THOMPSON, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

P. BRISCOE, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—

G. W. RHODES, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I Cert.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

A. ANDERSON, M.S.I.A., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

D. A. PATERSON, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert., R.S.I. Smoke
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Chief Clerk—

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Miss R. ROBERTS (Part time) (To September)

Miss M. SHERWOOD (Part time)

Miss M. BENNETT (Part time) (From September)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952

To the Chairman and Members OF Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report, including the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the year 1952.

Though the number of infant deaths was low for the district, there was a slight increase compared with last year. Some account of the factors concerned will be found in Section A of the report.

Measles was rampant during the year and the epidemic caused eight hundred and forty-nine casualties, fortunately, with only one death. The incidence was two and a half times more than the average for the country or for comparable districts.

The very success of the campaign against diphtheria is a potential threat to the level of immunisation as many parents have never seen the effects of infection and some may doubt its virulence. Twenty-nine parents withheld consent to immunisation during the year and I, therefore, again repeat the facts: the two thousand eight hundred deaths from diphtheria before immunisation became general had been reduced to thirty by 1952.

Fortunately, only two cases of poliomyelitis occurred but one was fatal.

Housing progress was maintained though the many families still awaiting accommodation may not be inclined to agree. Two hundred and twenty-four new houses became available for occupation and seven of them went to families living in overcrowded conditions. A further thirty-seven were allocated for the rehousing of families from totally unfit properties and twenty-nine relets were used for the same purpose. The housing statistics prepared by the Housing Architect and the Housing Superintendent will be found in Section D of this report.

The house unfit for human habitation is fast disappearing but there remain many which are grossly substandard when compared with modern houses. These properties present a problem to which there is no simple solu-

tion. A potentially effective answer would be extensive reconstruction but the cost would be out of all proportion to the ultimate value of the properties. The only practicable measure is to secure essential repairs during the habitable life of those houses. The Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff are constantly engaged in this complicated and frequently thankless task.

The conversion programme becomes more exacting as the ultimate objective comes slowly nearer but no effort must be spared until the last of our offensive legacies of the past is abolished.

To the Chief Sanitary Inspector and all the members of the staff, I express my appreciation of their co-operation and efficient assistance during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Most of my observations on the sanitary circumstances of the area are included under the various headings in the main body of the report.

We have this year almost reached the half way mark in the conversion of the pail closets, and we have just over another 1,000 to convert. It has taken four years to abolish the first half and it seems as though it will take the same time for the remainder. I feel that we are at last coming within sight of the end of this project. To maintain this number of conversions has not always been easy, and the visits made by your Inspectors meeting owners, agents and builders will give you some idea of the effort involved. It has been happy and fruitful work, and I feel that here, at any rate, I can say a sincere "Thank you" to all those property owners who have responded to the appeal and have done the conversions on a voluntary basis. Public spirit and civic pride are very useful assets, particularly when accompanied by such a practical contribution. It is also a pleasing and noteworthy fact that very few tenants have complained of the increase in rent for this improvement.

Housing conditions have again taken up a good deal of the time of the Department. You will find particulars in the report showing that a large amount of repair work has been done during the year. Over 250 houses have been dealt with under slum clearance since the end of the war, many of which were previously scheduled for action prior to 1939. I think we have dealt with the old slum areas that had a new lease of life in 1939. However, we have still before us the picture of several hundreds of houses which are fast approaching slum clearance standard. Whilst we are doing all we can to keep these houses reasonably habitable for a further short lease of life, the work is tedious and slow. Much has been said recently for the urgent need for reform of the Rent Restrictions Acts. In my opinion, no reform of this legislation will alter the fact that hundreds of houses can never hope to be saved—the age and deterioration are too far advanced. These old properties can never be repaired and maintained as an economic proposition to anyone, least of all to the owner.

One other matter calling for special comment is the increasing number of complaints received of nuisance from smoke and noise. In the case of smoke nuisance much improvement is effected by the usual observations being made, followed up by personal contact with the management of the premises involved. We are shortly to install deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments in the district in order to have a more complete picture of the problem.

Noise nuisance is usually much more difficult to deal with. Several premises in the district are the subject of repeated complaints of excessive noise. In most cases the noise created is as a result of a definite manufacturing process, and is disturbing to the adjoining residential areas. To my mind, the great difficulty is in assessing the amount of noise which can be reasonably allowed

from these premises. In some cases, several forms of suppression have been used with varying degrees of success, but complete sound proofing of large premises is unreasonably costly, and often impractical in view of the interference with the working comfort of the employees. I feel that the siting and expansion of these premises should be carefully considered by the Town Planning Authorities when they deal with the applications. The possibility of noise and atmospheric pollution should be carefully investigated in relation to the type of manufacturing processes involved, particularly in areas where existing residential property is likely to be affected.

Again, I wish to thank Dr. McKean and all members of the Council for support and encouragement, and to the inspectors and staff for their hard work.

Your obedient Servant,

P. BRISCOE, M. R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	10,506
Population (estimated mid-year)	..	..	..	..	..	40,080
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	..	11,902
Rateable Value (31st March)	..	..	..	..	..	£190,933
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	..	..	..	..	..	£796

Vital Statistics

				Total	Males	Females
Live Births—Legitimate	..	..	..	570	303	267
Illegitimate	..	..	..	28	16	12
Still Births—Legitimate	..	..	..	17	4	13
Illegitimate	..	..	..	2	1	1
Deaths	..	..	..	410	229	181
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	..	..	..		12	
Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population—Legitimate				14.4		Total
Illegitimate				.7		15.1
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 births live and still)	..	..	..			30.8
Legitimate Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births live and still)	..	..	..			28.9
Illegitimate Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate births live and still)	..	..	..			66.6
Deaths from Maternal Causes	..	..	..			1
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—						
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..			40.1
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	..	..	..			42.1
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	..	..	..			0.0
Special Death Rates per 1,000 Population:—						
Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..			0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age))	..	..	..			0.00
Chief Causes of Death (based on the International Statistical Classification).						No. of Deaths
Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..			8
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..		10	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..		6	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..		4	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..		1	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..		34	55
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..			67
Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..			38
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..			3
Other heart disease	..	..	..			57
Influenza	..	..	..			0
Pneumonia	..	..	..			22
Bronchitis	..	..	..			45

Population

Though live births exceeded deaths by one hundred and eighty-eight, the Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population was one hundred and sixty less than in 1951.

Births

Live births numbered five hundred and ninety-eight, eighty-two fewer than last year, the birth-rate falling to 15.1 per thousand population, the lowest recorded for many years.

There were 19 still births, resulting in an increase of the still birth rate from 21.6 to 30.8 per thousand total births, the highest since 1946.

Comparative statistics will be found on page 11 and rates for each year since 1936 on page 12.

The following table shows the number of mothers in their respective Rh blood groups. Note the numbers shown are for births notified during the year.

			Still Births	Live Births	Died under 1 year
Rh Positive	..	..	12	423	18
Rh Negative	..	..	7	89	4
Not Tested	..	..	1	94	2
Totals	..		20	606	24

Jaundice was noted in twelve infants, nine of the mothers being Rh positive, two negative and one not known.

Premature Births

Sixty-four infants were born prematurely, a few more than last year. The birth weight was recorded on the form of birth notification for all infants born at home and for thirty-four of the forty-one born in hospital. The necessary information was obtained from the hospital report in one case, and by the health visitors in three others. The first intimation either of birth or prematurity of the remaining three infants was found on the transferable death slips received from the Registrar General.

Eleven of the infants were twins, all being born in hospital. Three of the seven infants admitted to hospital after domiciliary delivery survived at the end of one month.

A rather higher proportion of the birth weights than last year was under three pounds and all these infants died. However, the total survival rate at the end of one month was eighty-three per cent.

In addition to the deaths of infants born in 1952, two of the premature infants born in 1951 died during the year. Both had congenital malformation.

			Premature Birth-Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		
			Under 3-lbs.	3 to 5½-lbs.	Total
1946	..	..	4	76	80
1947	..	..	4	84	88
1948	..	..	3	66	69
1949	..	..	3	85	88
1950	..		13	80	93
1951	..	..	6	94	100
1952	..	..	8	99	107

			Born at Home	Born in Hospital	Total
Records of	..	..	23	41	64
Survived at the end of one month	..		18	35	53

DEATHS :—Within 24 hours	..	..	3	2	5
Within one month	..		2	4	6
Later than one month	..		1	0	1

The following table shows the details of Rh factor of the fifty-five mothers whose blood was examined.

Mothers				Births	Infants Survived one month
Rh Positive	..	..	51	56	47
Rh Negative	..	..	4	4	3

Deaths of Infants under One Year

With eighty-two fewer births registered and two more deaths recorded, the Infantile Mortality Rate rose from thirty-two to forty. The total number of deaths annually is such that one or two deaths more or less in any one year can cause considerable fluctuation in the rate.

It will be noted from the table on page 10 that the increased rate affected Huthwaite Ward only. Details of the number of deaths in each Ward and the causes of death in Huthwaite Ward for 1951 and 1952 are shown below.

Number of deaths under one year:—

	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
1952	8	3	10	3
1951	9	4	4	5

Analysis of the causes of death in Huthwaite Ward:—

	1952	1951
Respiratory Infections	1	1
Congenital Malformation	2	1
Birth Injury	2	0
Prematurity	3	0
Respiratory Failure	1	0
Hæmolytic Disease	1	1
Otitis Media	0	1

The higher rate this year was largely because of the increase of deaths from prematurity, ten deaths being recorded compared with four last year.

One mother lost her second baby, the first being still born in 1951, in spite of every effort to secure for her a living infant. She had a placenta prævia and breech presentation, and was delivered by Cæsarean section. Unfortunately the baby survived only one day, post mortem failed to reveal any precise cause of death.

Two mothers had toxæmia of pregnancy.

One healthy infant aged one month, living in a good home, was accidentally suffocated by overlaying.

One infant had hæmolytic disease of the new born. The mother's blood was Rh negative and the father's Rh positive.

Environmental conditions did not appear to play a significant part in the causation of infant deaths.

Registered cause of death.				No. of Deaths.		
(a) Under 14 days.				At home	In Hospital	Total
Prematurity	..	..	..	1	9	10
Congenital Heart Disease	..			0	1	1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	0	1	1
Respiratory Failure	..	..		0	1	1
Birth Injury	..	..	..	0	2	2
Haemolytic Disease	..	..		0	1	1
				1	15	16
Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic				0	12	12
(b) 14 days and over.						
Congenital Malformation	..			2	0	2
Respiratory Infections	..			3	2	5
Overlaying Suffocation	..			1	0	1
				6	2	8
Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic				5	1	6
Child attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics				4	0	4

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:—

		Prematurity	Congenital Malformation.	Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia
1936	..	11.2	8.0	20.9
1937	..	28.3	6.6	21.6
1938	..	16.5	7.5	7.5
1939	..	9.4	4.7	14.1
1940	..	20.4	4.7	12.5
1941	..	15.2	9.1	10.6
1942	..	14.0	12.6	15.4
1943	..	18.4	6.6	18.4
1944	...	17.5	11.6	10.5
1945	..	20.8	5.5	6.9
1946	..	14.5	6.6	9.2
1947	..	13.9	5.1	11.4
1948	..	11.1	8.4	9.9
1949	..	13.8	1.4	9.7
1950	..	20.9	4.5	10.5
1951	..	5.9	4.4	10.3
1952	..	16.7	5.0	8.4

Year	Infantile Mortality in Wards.				Comparative Mortality.		
	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Sutton- in- Ashfield	Urban Districts in Notts.	Smaller Towns England & Wales
1936	56	73	75	74	69	58	55
1937	54	57	61	100	70	63	55
1938	49	38	62	60	51	46	51
1939	55	74	45	49	57	51	40
1940	47	71	33	71	58	60	54
1941	55	55	94	86	67	65	56
1942	68	69	75	50	66	51	46
1943	54	75	79	66	67	48	46
1944	55	76	103	50	68	50	44
1945	41	66	36	67	53	49	43
1946	44	66	39	27	46	42	37
1947	47	52	26	46	44	37	36
1948	62	40	50	24	45	43	32
1949	44	48	40	34	43	34	30
1950	67	58	36	34	51	36	29
1951	41	22	40	28	32	31	27
1952	37	20	102	21	40	31	26

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month.

	Under 1 month				Over 1 month.
1936	..	..	..	26	43
1937	..	..	..	27	43
1938	..	..	..	40	11
1939	..	..	..	31	26
1940	..	..	..	36	22
1941	..	..	..	37	30
1942	..	..	..	36	30
1943	..	..	..	38	29
1944	...	...	...	38	29
1945	..	..	..	32	21
1946	..	..	..	26	20
1947	..	..	..	26	18
1948	..	..	.	24	21
1949	..	..	..	24	19
1950	..	.	..	33	18
1951	..	..	..	25	7
1952	..	..	..	27	13

During 1952 the number of deaths under one month was 16 and over one month 8.

The following table shows the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies for neonatal deaths.

Age of Mother				Pregnancy					
				1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	11th
Under 20	..	..		1	0	0	0	0	0
20—29 years	..	..		5	5	1	0	1	0
30—39 years	..	..		0	1	0	0	0	1
40 and over	..	..		0	0	0	1	0	0
				6	6	1	1	1	1

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total births:—

1936	..	..	..	..	..	60
1937	..	..	..	..	..	67
1938	.	..	..	..	..	66
1939	..	..	..	..	..	53
1940	..	..	..	..	..	83
1941	..	..	..	..	..	85
1942	..	..	..	..	..	65
1943	..	.	..	..	..	71
1944	..	..	.	..	..	58
1945	..	..	..	..	..	56
1946	..	..	..	..	..	55
1947	..	..	..	..	..	48
1948	..	..	..	..	..	47
1949	..	..	.	..	..	41
1950	..	..	...	.	..	51
1951	..	..	..	..	..	46
1952	..	..	..	..	..	57

Death from maternal causes

One mother, age 20, died of pulmonary embolism the day following delivery of a healthy infant. She had been admitted to hospital on account of unsuitable home conditions.

					Rates per 1,000 Population.		
BIRTHS:—					England & Wales	Smaller Towns	Sutton-in-Ashfield
Live	..	..	..	..	15.3	15.5	15.1
Still	..	..	..	..	0.35	0.36	0.47
					(a) 22.6	23.0	30.8
DEATHS:—							
All causes	..	..	..		11.3	11.2	12.0
Whooping Cough	..	..			0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	..	..	..		0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	..	..	..		0.04	0.04	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..			0.01	0.00	0.025
Tuberculosis		..	..		0.24	0.22	0.20
Pneumonia	..	..	..		0.47	0.43	0.55
NOTIFICATIONS:—							
Scarlet Fever	..	..			1.53	1.58	1.20
Diphtheria	..	..			0.01	0.03	0.00
Typhoid Fever	..	..			0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..			0.02	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas	..	..			0.14	0.12	0.02
Pneumonia	..	..			0.72	0.62	0.12
Meningococcal Infection	..				0.03	0.03	0.02
Measles	..	..			8.86	8.49	21.18
Whooping Cough	..	..			2.61	2.57	1.57
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)					0.06	0.06	0.02
(Non-paralytic)					0.03	0.02	0.02

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales
1936	69	59	16.09	14.8	12.6	12.1
1937	70	58	15.30	15.58	13.37	12.4
1938	51	53	17.24	15.1	12.96	11.6
1939	57	50	16.2	15.0	14.2	12.1
1940	58	55	17.1	14.6	15.1	14.3
1941	67	59	17.5	14.2	*11.28	12.9
1942	66	49	19.7	15.8	*11.12	11.6
1943	67	49	21.3	16.5	*10.9	12.1
1944	68	46	23.6	17.6	*11.6	11.6
1945	53	46	19.6	16.1	*10.3	11.4
1946	46	43	19.6	19.1	*10.3	11.5
1947	44	41	20.1	20.5	*10.7	12.0
1948	45	34	17.7	17.9	*8.9	10.8
1949	43	32	18.1	16.7	13.3	11.7
1950	51	30	16.7	15.8	13.	11.6
1951	32	30	17.1	15.5	13.9	12.5
1952	40	28	15.1	15.3	12	11.3

*Crude

ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND IMMUNISATION CLINICS

The following is the time-table of the Routine Clinics:—Extra Ante-Natal Sessions are arranged when necessary.

Situation	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Immunisation
Sutton-in-Ashfield: Forest Street (Near Library)	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday, and last Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday, and 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Monday of each month, 2—3 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.
Huthwaite: Clinic, New Street	Every Thursday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	At Ante-Natal Clinics	4th Thursday of each month, 3.30 p.m.
Skegby and Stanton Hill: Baptist Church, Stanton Hill	Every Monday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 4th Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in month, 2—3 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.

The Local Health Authority administer the Clinic Services.

Rhesus typing was continued at Ante-Natal Clinics—

				Mothers	Fathers	Infants
Rh Positive	..	..	..	266	5	4
Rh Negative	..	..	..	88	0	6

Of the two hundred and forty-five maternity cases treated in hospital, one hundred and thirteen were admitted on account of unsuitable home conditions and the others for medical reasons. Nineteen mothers and one infant required blood transfusion.

Thirty-four births were notified from nursing homes.

The Regional Blood Transfusion Unit held two sessions during the year, and a total of 269 blood donors attended. Twenty-three new donors were enrolled, but this is far short of the number needed.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No further action became necessary in the three cases described in last year's report.

Case 4. A man, aged seventy-three years, ambulant and living alone. Apathetic and dirty in his habits. His relatives tried to keep him and his house in a reasonable condition but he was very difficult and inclined to look on any assistance as interference. He declined to make use of the Home Help Service and refused to go into hospital.

He was kept under regular observation and at the end of the year conditions, on the whole, were rather better and no statutory action was taken

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The quantity was still considered inadequate.

A shallow well at Cauldwell with a potential supply of 100,000 gallons daily was investigated. Initial sampling showed marked surface pollution.

The Ministry of Health agreed to the joint Scheme proposed by the districts of Kirkby, Southwell and Sutton-in-Ashfield, and a site for a bore was considered.

Approximately 99.6% of the houses are supplied direct from the mains and .4% by standpipe.

Rushley Supply

Sixteen samples from the mains were examined bacteriologically and twelve chemically. All were satisfactory.

Analyst's Report—

Main supply deep wells Rushley. Water taken from tap connected with pump at Rushley Waterworks 28th July 1952.

The sample contains per million parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C	..	..	..	..	..	210.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	21.30
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Free and Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.004
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	65.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	75.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F from N/80 KMnO ₄	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
pH value	..	..	..	..	..	7.70
Appearance	..	..	..	..	..	clear and bright
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	none
Taste and Colour	..	..	..	..	..	normal
Heavy Metals	..	..	..	..	..	absent
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	0.250
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hours	..	..	..	..	..	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	..	..	..	..	..	absent in 100 mls.

At the time of sampling the water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

Meden Valley Supply

Nine samples from the mains were examined bacteriologically and five chemically. All were satisfactory.

Test bore at Cauldwell

Analyst's report on sample of water taken 9th January, 1952.

This water contains per million parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	..	560.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	5.00
Chlorides as chlorine	..	..	..	..	10.60
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	.	..	9.00
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	..	..	0.003
Free and saline Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.052
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	195.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	110.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	..				9.20
pH Value	..	..	..	..	7.30
Appearance	..	..	..	..	turbid
Odour	..	..	..	..	none
Colour	..	..	..	..	slight yellowish
Heavy Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.					5,000†
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.					4
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.					312
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..				25
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..			3
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)					Present in 10 mls.

Observations:—

1. At the time of sampling this water was of unsuitable bacterial quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

2. This water was also turbid due to the presence of fine silt.

3. This water was also very hard, very much harder than your public supplies, Rushley supply and Meden Valley supply.

4. This water would need to be submitted to processes of filtration and chlorination to render it suitable for use as a public supply.

Public Baths

Four samples were examined chemically and bacteriologically and all were satisfactory.

Analyst's Report on Sample of Water taken 11th June, 1952.

The sample contains per million parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	..	530.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	0.28
Chlorides as chlorine	..	..	..	..	216.60
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	..	..	4.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	..	..	absent
Free and Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.024
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.200
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	20.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	132.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄					0.60
pH Value	..	..	..	..	6.70
Appearance	..	..	..	..	slightly turbid
Odour	..	..	..	..	none
Colour	..	..	..	..	normal
Heavy Metals	..	..	..	..	absent
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	0.40
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.					0.
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.					0.
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.					0.
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.					0.
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.					0.
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	..	..	..	absent is	200 mls.

At the time of sampling this water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for use in the Swimming Pool.

General Sanitation

Number of visits re Conversions	..	..	..	..	2910
Conversions completed during year	..	..	..	..	208
P.C.'s abolished, 1930-52	..	..	..	..	2048
P.C.'s remaining	..	..	..	..	1005

(Including 57 in Teversal District where sewers are not available)

Visits in Connection with Housing

(a) Public Health Act	..	..	1374	
(b) Housing Act	..	..	559	
(c) Overcrowding	..	..	66	
				1999

Water Supply and Sampling	..	..	..	..	75
Drainage	..	..	..	..	540
Factories and Workshops	..	..	..	..	29
Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	128
Rodent Infestations	..	..	..	..	154
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	97

Public Cleansing

(a) Collection	..	..	..	541	
(b) Disposal	..	..	..	358	
(c) Salvage	..	..	..	111	
					1010

Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	363
Stables, Piggeries etc.	..	..	..	..	..	27
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	57
Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	4
Building Licences	..	..	..	..	..	52
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	47
Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	82
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	8
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1461

Notices Served :

Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	490
Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	122
Interviews	..	..	..	..	853
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1951					107
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1952					123
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1952					17
Informal Notices Complied	..	..	..	..	474

Summary of Work Done:

(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired	241
Dangerous structures remedied	12
Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course	45
Yards paved	2
Internal repairs	212
Sinks provided	2
Sinks renewed	7
Washing Coppers provided	0
Washing Coppers renewed	9
Food Stores provided	0
Inside Water Supply provided	5
Defective ovens repaired	30
Defective floors repaired	27

(b) General Work.

Water Closets and Structures Repaired .. .	94
New Ashbins Provided in lieu of Ashpits	4
Accumulations Removed	0
Rodent Infestations Abated	67
Complaints Unfounded	21
Reports to Surveyor	11
Complaints Received	1051
Miscellaneous	5
Dirty Premises Cleansed	12
Animal Nuisance Abated	2
Grease Traps Provided	0

(c) Drainage.

No. of Premises Visited	321
Blocked Drains Cleansed	113
New Drains Tested and Passed	256
Defective Drains Found	61
Defective Drains Repaired	60
Open Channel Drainage Abolished	0
Cesspools Abolished	0
Cesspools Reconstructed	1

Smoke Abatement.

Complaints of nuisance from smoke were more numerous during the year. Observations carried out now reveal that there are definite grounds for stronger action to be taken in this direction. Much has been done as a result of informal action by officers of the department, but it is felt that more detailed information is required as to the actual extent of atmospheric pollution now taking place. The Council have, therefore, authorised the purchase of a Lead Peroxide Instrument and a Deposit Gauge. We hope that a more detailed picture of conditions will be available as a result of this experiment.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(a) Council Houses found Infested	..	..	..	3
Council Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	3
(b) Private Houses found Infested	..	..	..	2
Private Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	2
Premises Disinfested for other Vermin	..	..		76

Schools

I regret to report that the pail closets at Teversal School have not yet been converted.

Public Cleansing and Salvage Collection

Shortage of suitable labour is one of the main difficulties in the public cleansing department. The more lucrative sphere of private industry with almost unlimited overtime available is making the replacement of workmen almost impossible. Several extra men should be available during the summer months to help during annual holidays and absence during sickness but most newcomers seem to find the work too much, and some regard the job as one of casual labour, with no other intention than doing a day or two when they feel like it. A weekly collection of refuse has been maintained during the year and much of the credit must go to the regular teams of conscientious workmen who have worked overtime when necessary on Saturdays to make up the arrears.

A new 12 cubic yard Karrier arrived in the autumn and this is proving a very good vehicle for this district. The workmen like it because it holds more refuse and also because it has a six seater cab which accommodates the whole team when necessary. During the course of the days work a good deal of the bulkier cardboard salvage can be packed in the cab, leaving more room in the bags for the smaller material.

Refuse disposal has presented no problems this year. The Fordson tractor with blade and heavy tracks makes light of the work on the tips. Although the top covering of soil has not always been as thick as we would like it, tipping operations have created no nuisance. We were invited by the local football club to construct a raised bank or "spion cop" for the spectators on their ground which was 6ft. below the level of the adjoining road surface. This will provide tipping accommodation for six months and the arrangement is mutually satisfactory to both sides. The football club get a much improved ground at no cost, and the Council have an admirable central tip for six months, which appreciably reduces the haulage costs. This system of land improvement is always worth consideration. Not only does the land increase in value and use, it also helps the authority responsible for refuse removal.

Work was commenced on the adaptation of the buildings at Oaklands Farm, Huthwaite, for the new Health Department Depot. When completed there will be garage accommodation for all vehicles, a workshop, new con-

veniences and drying room for the workmen. The accommodation for salvage presses, public disinfecter and waste food steaming room was completed and in use at the end of the year.

The following salvaged materials were sold during the year—

			Tons	Cwts.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	..	..	277	4½	2 965	18	9
Rags	..	..	1	16	34	0	0
Bones	..	..	1	8	8	0	11
Tins and Metal	..	..	13	14½	43	14	4
			294	3	3,051	14	0
		1951	300	14¾	4,104	0	6

The marked reduction in income is due to the reduced prices of waste paper.

Waste Food

This showed a remarkable increase over previous years. A total of 579-tons 6-cwts. was collected, steam cooked and sold for £2.896 10s. 0d. There is a transport charge for delivery of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per cwt. according to distance, but this income is offset against the running cost of the vehicle and is not shown in the above figure.

Since the scheme was introduced in 1940, the previous highest figure was in 1945 when 450½ tons were collected.

SECTION D

HOUSING

It will be noticed that the waiting list has apparently decreased for the first time. The list has been revised and some two hundred families no longer requiring a council house have been removed. Two hundred and seventy-five of the applicants are now tenants; previously the applications except for bungalows, were in respect of people living in rooms.

The Housing Superintendent and Housing Architect have supplied the following details of housing progress:—

Housing Superintendent's Report:—

Number of houses and bungalows at 31/12/52:—

		Houses	Bungalows	Aluminium Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton Area	..	1664	262	40	152	2118
Skegby Area	..	506	50	44	52	652
Huthwaite Area	..	294	56	-	48	398
		2464	368	84	252	3168
31/12/51	..	2296	328	84	236	2944
31/12/50	..	2209	328	84	236	2857
31/12/49	..	2069	298	84	232	2683
31/12/48	..	1958	286	84	196	2524
31/12/47	..	1804	262		136	2202
31/12/46	..	1752	262		16	2030
31/12/45	..	1752	262		0	2014

Number of Applications held at 31/12/52

		Outside U.D.C.	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total	Tenants
10 children	..	0	0	0	1	1	1
9 children	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 children	..	0	1	1	1	3	3
7 children	..	0	3	2	4	9	8
6 children	..	0	8	0	2	10	9
5 children	..	0	11	3	7	21	17
4 children	..	3	19	11	6	39	29
3 children	..	14	53	20	15	102	42
2 children	..	25	135	40	47	247	80
1 child	..	58	332	107	69	566	62
0 children	..	59	342	107	52	560	24
Applicants for Bungalows	..	14	314	53	71	452	-
		173	1218	344	275	2010	275
31/12/51		151	1363	336	316	2216	
31/12/50		140	1231	384	298	2053	
31/12/49		96	1176	326	306	1904	
31/12/48		132	1043	287	262	1724	
31/12/47			1013	325	229	1567	
31/12/46			944	224	176	1344	
31/12/45			670	119	85	874	

Applications from tenants, included in the total of 2,010, are shown in the last column.

Lettings during 1952 were:—

	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
New 4 bedroom houses	22	0	0	22
New 3 bedroom houses	70	0	0	70
New 2 bedroom houses	76	0	0	76
New 2 bedroom Flats . . .	16	0	0	16
New 2 bedroom Bungalows . .	33	0	0	33
New 1 bedroom Bungalows ..	7	0	0	7
Relets—Houses	32	6	39	29
Bungalows	15	5	3	23
Flats	18	4	2	24
	289	15	6	310

Letting during 1951	105	5	28	133
Lettings during 1950	78	81	83	242
Lettings during 1949	74	45	91	210
Lettings during 1948 . . .	145	140	83	358

Forty-four new houses and Twenty-nine relets were allocated to tenants selected by the Health Department.

During 1952 the following exchanges were effected:—

Exchanges between council tenants	34
Exchanges between council and private tenants	13
Exchanges between council and tenants outside the district ..	6
	53

G. H. SLACK,

Housing Manager,

Housing Architects' Report

Post War Housing position at 31/12/52.

1. Schemes completed.			To House
Hardwick Lane, Extension No. 7	Families	114	
Alfreton Road, Extension No. 2	Families	104	
Healdswood (Skegby) Ext. No. 2	Families	106	
Huthwaite (Station Road)	Families	70	
Green's Fields (Skegby)	Families	92	
Charles Street	Families	89	
Bungalows, Lime Street Area	Aged Couples	24	
Huthwaite (Station Road) Ext.	Families	32	
Huthwaite (Columbia Street)	Families	82	
	Aged Couples	32	
Forest Road, Skegby	Families	50	
	Aged Couples	10	
Hardwick Lane Extension No. 8	Families	86	
Cross Lane and Springwell Street, Huthwaite	Families	14	
Eastfield Side No. 1	Families	13	
Mansfield Road No. 2	Families	142	
	Aged Couples	26	

2. Schemes in Progress.

				Completed
(a) Mansfield Road (S-in-A) No. 1.				
1 Pr. Houses and Shops, 'MR 1'	=	2 Dwellings		
4 Prs. Type 'MR 2', 3 BR,	=	8 Dwellings		
4 Prs. Type 'MR 3', 4 3 BR				
& 4 4 BR,	=	8 Dwellings		
To House		18 Families		14
(b) Mansfield Road (Sutton-in-Ashfield) No. 3.				
8 Prs. 'MR2', 3 BR,	=	16 Dwellings		
1 Pr. 'MR3', 3—4 BR,	=	2 Dwellings		
8 Prs. 'MR7', 2 BR,	=	16 Dwellings		
4 Prs. 'MR8', 3 BR,	=	8 Dwellings		
To House		42 Families		12
(c) Mansfield Road (Sutton-in-Ashfield) No. 4.				
4 Prs. 'MR10', 4 BR,	=	8 Dwellings		2
6 4-Blocks Flats, 2 BR,	=	24 Dwellings		16
To House		32 Families		

(d) Leamington Hall, Conversion into 9 Flats

4	2BR	
5	1BR	
To House		9 Families

(e) West End Court Flats

14 Flats,	1 BR,	=	14 Dwellings
2 Maisonettes,	2 BR,	=	2 Dwellings
8 Maisonettes,	3 BR,	=	8 Dwellings
1 Maisonette,	4 BR,	=	1 Dwelling
To House			25 Families

(f) Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 1

8 Prs. Type 22,	3 BR,	=	16 Dwellings
13 Prs. Type 23,	3 BR,	=	26 Dwellings
5 Prs. Type 24,	2 BR,	=	10 Dwellings
To House			52 Families

20

(g) Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 2 (No-Fines).

8 Prs. Type 24,	3 BR,	=	16 Dwellings
25 Prs. Type 61A,	2 BR,	=	50 Dwellings
19 Prs. Type 60A,	3 BR,	=	38 Dwellings
To House			104 Families

3. Schemes in course of preparation

(a) Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 3

13 Prs. Type 25, Bung.	2 BR,	=	26 Dwellings
10 Prs. Type 23,	3 BR,	=	20 Dwellings
7 Prs. Type 24,	2 BR,	=	14 Dwellings
To House			34 Families
			and 26 Aged Couples
			60

(b) Eastfield Side No. 2

4 3 BR Houses

(c) Leamington Hall Bungalows,

6 2 BR Bungalows

(d) Carsic Lane Neighbourhood Unit, further development.

(e) Hostel for Aged Persons

G. WARNER,

Warner & Dean (Housing Architects).

In addition to the 224 dwellings completed by the Local Authority, 38 houses were built by private contractors.

1—Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of Dwelling-Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	596
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	1933
(2)	(a)	Number of Dwelling-Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	..	..	0
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	...	0
(3)		Number of Dwelling-Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	27
(4)		Number of Dwelling-Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	569

2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices:—

		Number of Defective Dwelling-Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	..	..	474
--	--	---	----	----	-----

3. Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year:—

(a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	0
(a) By Owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in Default	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	79
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	62
(a) By Owners	58
(b) By Local Authority in Default	4
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	26
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 ..	1

4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding

Seven families were rehoused for overcrowding during the year. Each case was acute overcrowding on the standards laid down in the Housing Act, 1936. They were single families who had grown to units above the permitted number of the house they occupied. In some cases the owners of the houses vacated agreed to relet their properties to other deserving families.

Several other cases of overcrowding as a result of lodger families and normal increases due to marriage were found, and full reports on these cases were submitted to the Housing Department. Many of these cases were rehoused in the normal way under the Council's points system.

5. Re-housing and Demolition

No. of Families Rehoused	..	..	..	..	..	73
No. of Persons Rehoused	..	..	..	..	..	271
Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	54
Houses demolished since Slum Clearance commenced	..	..	..	..	..	1117

During the year seventeen of the families involved in the slum clearance programme refused our first offers of accommodation on the grounds of too much rent or unsuitable locality. Thirteen of the tenants have since been rehoused.

Details of Re-housing:—**(a) from Individual Unfit Houses****West Ward**

229, Alfreton Road	8, Lawrence Crescent
Caravan, Woolley's Field, Carsic Lane	4, Roosevelt Road
Caravan, Woolley's Field, Carsic Lane	9, Charles Street
Caravan, Woolley's Field, Carsic Lane	84, Hill Crescent
Caravan, Woolley's Field, Carsic Lane	88, Leamington Drive
Caravan, Woolley's Field, Carsic Lane	18A, Jephson Road
9, Duke Street	10, The Homelands
158, Kirkby Road	1, Hardwick Lane
30, New Street	11, Davies Avenue
40, New Street	7, Chaucer Crescent
9, New Cross Street	36, Stevenson Crescent
17, Slater Street	11, Elder Street, Skegby

East Ward

85, High Pavement	63, Percival Crescent
3, Lucknow Drive	44, Young Crescent
3, Penn Street	183, Alfreton Road
2, Prospect Place	68A, Jephson Road
	12, Warnadene Road
3, Adlington's Cottages	22, Jephson Road
7, Adlington's Cottages	170A, Hardwick Lane
Station Road	73, Hill Crescent
23, Station Street	11, Chaucer Crescent
11, The Twitchill	22, Byron Avenue
7, Twitchill Cottages	24, Byron Avenue
9, Twitchill Cottages	

Huthwaite Ward

128, Main Street	2, Milton Close
130, Main Street	6, Milton Close
16, Pilsworth Yard	17, Elder Street, Skegby

Skegby Ward

42, Forest Road	82, Hill Crescent
44, Forest Road	65, Hill Crescent
50, Forest Road	76, Hill Crescent
52, Forest Road	70, Hill Crescent
20, Omberley Avenue	4, Milton Close
2, Station Yard	17, Chaucer Crescent
3, Station Yard	12, Mapplewells Crescent
5, Station Yard	75, Hill Crescent
289, Stoneyford Road	54, Hill Crescent
291, Stoneyford Road	4, Prior Close
2, Ward's Cottages	8, Milton Close

(b) from Compulsory Purchase Houses

West Ward

18, Nag's Head Yard

20, Nag's Head Yard
5, West End

11, West End

13, West End

12, James William Turner
Avenue138, Hardwick Lane
Lodging at 23, West End pending
suitable accommodation.

251, Mansfield Road

8, Spring Road

East Ward

3, Apollo Road

10, Chapel Street

12, Chapel Street

14, Chapel Street

94, Eastfield Side

128, Eastfield Side

132, Eastfield Side

223, Mansfield Road

227, Mansfield Road

234, Mansfield Road

240, Mansfield Road

246, Mansfield Road

265, Mansfield Road

100, Hill Crescent

31, Brown Crescent

6, Lawrence Crescent

77, Hill Crescent

12, Chaucer Crescent

30, Eastfield Side

13, Hill Crescent

10, Hill Crescent

4, Lawrence Crescent

7, Hill Crescent

11, Hill Crescent

26, Chaucer Crescent

5, Hill Crescent

Huthwaite Ward

53, Sampson's Yard

65, Sampson's Yard

Cemetery Lodge, Sutton Road

32, Chaucer Crescent

(c) from Clearance Area Houses

West Ward

7, Aked's Yard, Mill Street

9, Aked's Yard, Mill Street

31, Brook Street

33, Brook Street

2, Church Street

16, Leamington Drive

39, James William Turner
Avenue

32, Leamington Drive

10, Lawrence Avenue

16, Church Street

East Ward

58, Unwin Road

26, Sylvan Crescent, Skegby

146, Hardwick Lane

Huthwaite Ward.

55, Sampson's Yard

95, Percival Crescent

Skegby Ward.

132, Forest Road

3, Hall's Cottages

48A, Jephson Road

17, Moorland Close

The following house was vacated and closed pending demolition, the tenant not being re-housed by the Council.

West Ward. 15, Mill Street.

Individual Unfit House

Details of Demolition:—Total number fifty-four.

West Ward.

No. 9, Duke Street

Nos. 20-46 (14 houses), New Street

Nos. 17 and 19, Slater Street

Nos. 1, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13. West End

East Ward.

Nos. 3 and 5, Apollo Road, off Mansfield Road

Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, Chapel Street, off Mansfield Road

Nos. 92, 94, 96, Eastfield Side

Nos. 126-136 (6 houses), Eastfield Side

Nos. 234-246 (7 houses), Mansfield Road

Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22, Prospect Place

No. 23, Station Street

Huthwaite Ward

Nos. 1 and 2, Wood End

Skegby Ward

Nos. 2 and 3, Station Yard, Skegby

Camping Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.

During the year the Carsic Lane caravan site was cleared and closed. One family left in a caravan on one corner of the field are waiting for suitable accommodation. As the tenants were rehoused many of the caravans were burned on the site and the few better ones were sold outside the district.

The caravan problem is not as acute as in past years, but constant vigilance and action is necessary to control these structures. Fortunately many of our present caravan dwellers make every effort to keep conditions clean and satisfactory.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

1. Inspections

		Part 1			
Premises		Number on Register	Inspection	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	6	0	0
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	102	21	3	0
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	2	0	0

2. Cases in which defects were found

					Found	Remedied
Sanitary Conveniences—						
(a)	Insufficient	..	..	..	0	0
(b)	Unsuitable or defective	..	..	..	3	3

Part VIII

There were 66 outworkers on the list all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply:—

No. of Dairies on Register 31/12/52	..	..	..	..	13
No. of Distributors 31/12/52	..	..	..	..	65
Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/52	..	..	..	..	38
Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/52	..	..	..	..	38
Dealers Licensed to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/52	..	..	..	..	60
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/52	..	..	..	..	5
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/52	..	..	..	..	5
Supplementary Licences to sell Sterilized Milk 31/12/52	..	..	..	..	3
No. of visits to Dairies	..	..	..	..	43
No. of visits to Distributors	..	..	..	..	297
New Dairies erected	..	..	..	..	0
Dairies modernised	..	..	..	..	0
Minor Repairs at Dairies	..	..	..	..	0

From 1st October 1952 the area was specified by the Ministry and only specially designated milks may now be sold in this district.

Milk Samples Taken

T.T.	T.T.				Non	
Pasteurised	Raw	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Accredited	Designated	Total
26	11	40	7	2	7	93

Nine samples were examined for Tubercle Bacilli and all were negative.

One sample of pasteurised milk from a plant outside the district was unsatisfactory. This plant has now been closed down.

(b) Meat

No. of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	29
Licensed	..	..	..	..	0
No. of Butchers using above	..	..	..	..	45
New Slaughtermen's Licences issued	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughtermen's Licences	..	..	..	..	51

Inspections:—

(a) Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	3
(b) Visits to Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	39
(c) Visits to other premises	..	..	..	13

(c) Other Foods

Visits to:—

Bakehouses	.	..	.	..	37
Butchers Shops	..	.	..	.	173
Canteens	..	..	..	..	45
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	27
Fried Fish Shops		..	..	..	57
Grocers	..	..	..	..	267
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	29
Licensed Premises		..	..	..	137
Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	127
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	43
Street Vendors	..	..	..	..	19

**Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned
At Butchers' Shops and Depot**

Home Killed	lbs.	Imported	lbs.
Beef (bruising)	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beef (internal decomposition) ..	6
Beef (internal decomposition) ..	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mutton (contamination with dirt)	4
Mutton (bruising)	4		
Pork (decomposition)	166		
Pork (fly blown)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Liver (abscess)	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		

At Retail Shops

	lbs.		lbs.
Eggs	176	Ham tinned	407 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish tinned	19	Meat (other than ham) tinned ..	88 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fruit tinned:		Milk tinned	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apricots	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peas tinned	27
Blackcurrants	20	Tomatoes tinned	361
Cherries	118	Vegetables tinned	57 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oranges	20	Soups tinned	29
Peaches	22	Cheese	81
Plums	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sausages	27
Miscellaneous	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fish Chitterlings	49
Fruit Dried Apricots	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miscellaneous	38 $\frac{1}{2}$

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

All animals intended for sale are now slaughtered and inspected at Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses outside the district.

	Pigs (Not for Sale)
Number killed	Not known
Number inspected	7
All diseases except Tuberculosis:	
Whole carcasses condemned	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	0
Tuberculosis only:	
Whole carcasses condemned	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	0
Particulars of Organs surrendered:—NIL,	

Ice Cream

Premises registered 31/12/52.—

Manufacture and Sale 6 (3 cold mix only)

Sale only 100

Visits to the above 118

	Total Samples	Grading on Methylene Blue Test			
		I	II	III	IV
Ice Cream	59	52	5	0	2
Synthetic Cream	11	6	0	5	0

Shell Fish

Samples

Mussels 5

One sample of mussels from a doubtful lay was found to be unsatisfactory. This lay was eventually cleaned up.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

None occurred.

Clean Food Campaigns

Regular inspections of shops and food preparing premises have been made throughout the year. On several premises some degree of modernisation has been achieved including the provision of a continuous supply of hot water and more adequate washing facilities for the staff. Some premises still rely on the fixed back boiler, but this arrangement is not satisfactory during the summer months when there is often no fire. In such cases an alternative gas or immersion heater should be available.

One of the problems is the small general dealer's shop. Quite a number of these are now launching out with the sale of various goods, including general groceries, sweets and confectionery, and greengrocery. Unfortunately, many of the premises concerned are not large enough for the separation of these various commodities, and, although it is a comparatively easy matter to install a wash-hand basin and even glass cases for the protection of the cakes, etc. in order to conform to the bye-laws, the shopkeeper is faced with the heavier responsibility of maintaining a higher standard of cleanliness.

More permanent and adequate washing facilities are required for the stallholders on the market.

All food hawkers have now been advised of the conditions of registration, and it is considered that some simple provision for washing hands should be provided on every vehicle.

During the year a survey was carried out of the 71 public houses and off-licence premises in the area. It was pleasing to note that all the owners concerned showed every willingness to accept our recommendations for bringing these premises up to standard. The main cause for complaint was again the lack of a continuous supply of hot water for washing up, and in most cases the lack of any means of sterilizing glasses.

Sanitary accommodation was found to be adequate in most premises. Some recommendations were made for the automatic flushing of urinals and more effective screening.

In relation to all food handlers, the emphasis continues to be placed on the personal cleanliness and efforts of the individual, and it is along these lines that the maximum improvement can be achieved.

Food and Drugs Analyses.

The usual reports from the County Council have been received but do not call for any special comment.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Twenty-six of the forty-eight cases were notified in the Huthwaite Ward during the months of March and April. This small epidemic was almost entirely confined to pupils of New Street Infants School.

The other cases occurred sporadically throughout the year and were distributed fairly uniformly in the town.

Eleven cases were admitted to hospital on account of home conditions. The disease remained mild and without complications or deaths.

The incidence in Wards, and age and sex distribution, are shown below.

	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
	8	7	30	3	48
Age Groups:					
				Males	Females
3—4 years	..	..	..	3	1
5—9 years	..	.	.	14	23
10—14 years	.	..	.	1	3
15—24 years	..	..	..	2	1
				—	—
				20	28
				—	—

Diphtheria

The last case in an immunised child was notified in 1944 and in an unimmunised child in 1946.

The following table shows the incidence and mortality of diphtheria for the past eighteen years.

	Cases	Deaths
1935—1940 (inclusive) (before immunisation)	284	13
1941 (first year of immunisation)	55	4
1942—1946 (inclusive)	26	2
1947—1952 (inclusive)	0	0

A child, aged two and a half years and who had been immunised, was admitted to hospital as a possible case of diphtheria. After full investigation the condition was found to be Vincent's Angina.

Prophylaxis

Completed Treatment during 1952:—

	Under 5's	School Children	Total	Third Injections
Scheme	558	66	624	599
Privately	21	3	24	10
Totals	579	69	648	609

Immunised Children at 31st December, 1952:—

Under one year	..	..	..	53
Infants—1—4 years (incl.)	..	..	..	2,291
School Children 5—14 years (incl.)	..	..	..	6,185

%Level of Immunisation

	31/12/52	31/12/51
Infants, 1—4 Years (incl.)	86%	86%
School Children, 5—14 years (incl.)	97%	96%

Age Groups 1—5 years

	Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment	Consented, but failed to bring infants to clinic
Children born 1946	.. 93%	3%	7 = 1%
Children born 1947	.. 89%	—	42 = 6%
Children born 1948	.. 87%	—	49 = 7%
Children born 1949	.. 89%	—	43 = 7%
Children born 1950	.. 83%	2%	45 = 7%

Third injections given about School Age:—

The Total Number of children, immunised in infancy, who have now had third injections is 5,847.

Acute Poliomyelitis

Two cases, one non-paralytic, were notified.

Notified	Sex	Age	Prodromal illness	Region affected
30th July	M.	11	Headache, vomiting, pyrexia, abdominal and shoulder pains.	Non- paralytic.
20th September	M.	34	Lumbar pains. Vomiting.	Both Legs. Abdominal and Respiratory Muscles.

The boy was admitted to Forest Hospital and made a complete recovery.

The adult was admitted to Heathfield Hospital and was treated in a mechanical respirator. His condition steadily deteriorated until his death ten days later.

Puerperal Pyrexia

One mother developed puerperal pyrexia ten days after the birth of her infant. She was nursed at home and recovered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No notifications were received.

Smallpox

The last case of smallpox was notified in 1929.

Prophylaxis

Age when treated		Primary Vaccinations		Re-vaccinations	
		Clinics	Privately	Clinics	Privately
Under 1 year	..	138	12	-	-
Age 1 year	..	-	1	-	-
Age 2 to 4 years	..	2	4	-	-
Age 5 to 15 years	..	-	3	-	-
15 years and over	..	1	22	4	31
Totals		141	42	4	31

Measles

Sporadic cases were notified from February until September, when the most extensive outbreak since the disease became notifiable in 1940 began in the East Ward, and rapidly spread through the town. A total of eight hundred and forty-nine cases was notified by the end of the year. For the first time the incidence increased for the second successive year.

Two children were admitted to hospital with complications.

The only death was of a boy aged 6 years who succumbed to pneumonia.

The following tables give details of incidence in months, wards, and age and sex distribution of the disease.

	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
February to August	.. 15	14	9	6	44
September	.. 78	8	-	1	87
October	.. 110	43	14	27	194
November	.. 94	73	86	28	281
December	.. 53	89	75	26	243
	350	227	184	88	849

Age Groups:	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	.. 12	15	27
1—2 years	.. 76	95	171
3—4 years	.. 121	135	256
5—9 years	.. 202	184	386
10—14 years	.. 3	3	6
15—24 years	.. -	2	2
25 years and over	.. -	1	1
	414	435	849

Whooping Cough

Sixty-three notifications, the same number as last year, were received. The chief incidence was from August to December with the peak in October. Skegby and Huthwaite Wards had more, and the East and West Wards fewer cases than last year.

Eight children from one to five years of age had completed a course of prophylactic injections in infancy.

Three children were treated in hospital and all cases recovered.

The distribution in Wards and age groups are shown below:—

	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
	16	10	11	26
Age Groups				
Under 1 year			Males 4	Females 3
1—2 years			12	7
3—4 years			12	6
5—9 years			6	13
			34	29
				63

Prophylaxis

One hundred and four infants completed a course of three injections.

Pneumonia

Only five notifications were received.

Meningococcal Infection

A child aged six months was admitted to the Nottingham Children's Hospital and recovered.

Erysipelas

There was one case who was treated at home and recovered.

Gastro-enteritis

Three children under one year of age, and one child aged two years, were admitted to hospital.

The infants were artificially fed and two of them were living under unsatisfactory home conditions.

In the case of the child the infecting organism was identified as *Salm. typhi-murium*,

Tuberculosis

Age periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-25	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	5	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
35-45	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
45-55	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
55-65	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	17	11	2	1	6	2	0	0
Registrar-General's Figures					4	2	0	0

Notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis showed a decrease of six for women and three for men compared with 1951. Two of the male cases were temporary transfers from another district the men being trainees at the Portland Training College.

The three new cases in children occurred in families with a tuberculous history. In one case the mother was admitted to Newstead Sanatorium in 1951, in another, the father died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1952, and in the other the mother had died of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1949.

Four men died within a year of notification.

Of the twenty-eight new cases, seven men and seven women were admitted to sanatoria. The interval between primary notification and admission was:—

				Males	Females
Less than 1 month	..	..	..	4	2
Less than 2 months	..	..	..	1	4
Less than 3 months	..	..	..	0	0
Less than 4 months	..	..	..	0	1
Less than 5 months	..	..	..	0	0
Less than 6 months	..	..	..	2	0

There was nothing significant in the occupation of cases notified. Four men were miners and three were in the Services. Five of the eleven women were employed in industry.

The child recorded in last year's report as having recovered from tuberculous meningitis relapsed during 1952 and was re-admitted to the Children's Hospital in August.

The three non-pulmonary cases were adults, two being spinal disease and the third a knee infection.

One fatal pulmonary case, male age 41, had not been notified. the diagnosis being made after death in hospital.

On Register—	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/52	79	18	76	22	195
31/12/51	71	16	69	22	178

Three cases were removed on recovery, and three left the district.

Living conditions were improved for eight families by the provision of a council house. One was allocated to the case referred to in last year's report and another to one of the four cases recommended for re-housing during 1952. Of the other six, five were priority allocations and the sixth a normal allocation from the housing list.

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